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Notes.

BEATRICE CENCI.

Nearly three centuries have passed since the beautiful Beatrice Cenci was arrested by order of Clement VIII. for complicity in the murder of her father. For three hundred years the tragic fate of that unhappy, and presumably innocent, girl has evoked universal sympathy. Her mental and bodily sufferings were almost beyond human endurance, and after her trial by torture she was condemned to die. It is noteworthy that her innocence was finally proclaimed by the tardy confession of her guilty brother while awaiting his turn on the scaffold. Shelley, Hawthorne, and many others have spoken of her portrait, and the sad expression of its haunting eyes. This portrait, which is said to have been painted by Guido Reni, once belonged to the Colonna, and now forms one of the greatest attractions of the Barberini collection. High on the Janiculum stands the church of S. Pietro in Montorio, where that tired child sleeps in her nameless grave. The precise location of her prison house is a disputed point. Some writers say that she was incarcerated in the Torre di Nonna (of which there is now no trace), others that it was in the Torre Savella; and at the Castle of St. Angelo they show you the cell where she passed her last hours, and from which she was taken to the place of execution. Close to the theatre of Marcellus, and extending along one side of the Piazza delle Scuole, still stands the vast Palace of the Cenci, where Beatrice was born, and where a portion of her girlhood withered away. Shelley's description of this gloomy pile is absolutely reliable:—

"The Cenci palace is of great extent: and, though in part modernized, there yet remains a vast and gloomy pile of feudal architecture in the same state as during the dreadful scenes which it once witnessed. The palace is situated in an obscure corner of Rome, near the quarter of the Jews, and from the upper windows you see the immense ruins of Mount Palatine. There is a court in one part of the palace supported by columns, and adorned with antique friezes of fine workmanship, and built up, after the Italian fashion, with balcony over balcony of open work. One of the gates of the palace, formed of immense stones, and leading through a passage dark and lofty, and opening into gloomy subterranean chambers, struck me particularly."

The court and the pillars have recently been swept away, but the gate formed of immense stones still frowns upon the visitor and invites him to enter those dreary dungeons in whose dark corners Beatrice and her brother sought refuge from the persecutions of their inhuman father. A small coin, judiciously administered, admitted me into the palace itself, a portion of which has of late years been let out in tenements. As I wandered through those gloomy rooms, destitute of furniture, the walls blurred and time-stained, the air redolent of nameless and undefinable odours, I realized the congruity of these squalid surroundings with the terrible crimes and tragedies which stain its annals. Three hundred years of cold and dark neglect have degraded the sumptuous palace of a prince into the haunt of human misery. The windows are shattered, and their solid wooden frames are withering apace. The marble floors that Beatrice trod are laden with the *débris* and the dust of centuries. Nothing now remains to remind one of its former grandeur except the richly painted ceilings, which have miraculously survived. While gazing in wonder at those exquisite designs, my ragged and rapacious guide reminded me that it was here, to these very same rooms, that Beatrice came after her father's death, and here recovered her health and spirits. It was here she lingered for three peaceful months with her brother Giacomo, and here was arrested, December 10, 1598, by order of the Pope. At the end of the courtyard adjoining the apartments of Count Cenci still stands the small chapel, dedicated to the patron saint of the family, which the cruel Francesco Cenci restored, probably with intention thereby to condone some fearful crime. While copying the following inscription from its wall I knew that the haunting eyes of Beatrice Cenci had gazed upon it many times:—

"Franciscus Cincius Christophori filius et ecclesiæ Patronus templum hoc rebus ad Divinum cultum et ornatum necessariis ad perpetuam rei memoriam exornari ac perfici curavit Anno Jubilei M.D.LXXV."

Thus have I ventured to touch upon a subject

which inspired Shelley, and have indicated the places in Rome which folk-lore associates with the story of the Cenci. I am aware that doubt has recently been cast upon the innocence of Beatrice, and also upon her so-called semblance painted by Guido Reni. I shall be consoled for my rashness if it inspires some one, who has had the good fortune to examine the question more closely than I have done, to tell us whether there is just ground for relegating this intensely human drama to the region of popular myths. RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

33, Tedworth Square, Chelsea.

[See 3rd S. iii. 70; iv. 266; 5th S. vii. 188, 236, 436; viii. 303.]

THE FUNERAL AND MONUMENT OF DRYDEN.

This funeral has been the subject of a great deal of writing. MR. LYNN pointed out (7th S. vi. 507) that Malone had exposed the scandalous story of the ceremony as being a fabrication of Elizabeth Thomas, a gentlewoman whose debts had brought her to the Fleet prison. She invented it there some twenty-nine years after the event it professed to give an account of, and she sent it to Curll, in the hope of receiving some remuneration for it, it is supposed. He accepted it, and published it in the following year (1730). Dr. Johnson alludes to it as "a wild story," that he "once intended to omit, as it appears with no great evidence." He gives it, he says, as he finds "the account transferred to a biographical dictionary." This biographical dictionary was the 'Biographia Britannica,' and the account there given is in a very abbreviated form. The Doctor was at the period when he wrote the 'Lives of the Poets' getting very sluggish, so he took no trouble to consult the above-named book. If he had referred to the original work he would have found the authority to be so poor that he might have excluded it altogether. But Mrs. Thomas's story-telling makes a telling story, and the Doctor loved anecdote, so that he was quite willing to take the extraordinary tale and his ease at the same time. It would have been better had he given it as a note. Some moderns have objected strongly to notes, on the grand principle that a man ought, before he writes, to have so elaborately thought out all his material that everything should drop into place as he writes, and that all that does not so drop into place, as the stream flows, is to be excluded as superfluous. I esteem this to be nothing but a drum theory; it sounds loud only because it is hollow; it fills the ear of the multitude because it is empty, like the ear it addresses. The more notes the better, if they and the text are both good. The lazy need not read them, the real student can take them all in at the second reading. The necessary, the interesting, and the trifling are so intertwined in every subject that to present the judicious only is to grow prosy for lack of judgment. Well, Dr. Johnson repeats it because it is in the 'Biographia Britannica,' but repeats under protest; the rest of the world keep on repeating it as fact, with no protest superadded. It was its reappearance in the ninth edition of the 'Ency. Britan.' that elicited MR. LYNN'S useful comment. Curll's book, 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Amours of William Congreve,' is ascribed by Curll to a certain Charles Wilson. Malone (i. 347) says the writer was perhaps Oldmixon, because they were dedicated to George Duckett, Esq., the patron of Oldmixon. Observe, the man who knew most about it only says "perhaps." Peter Cunningham, in his 'Johnson's Lives' (i. 320) says it was written by Oldmixon and Curll; and Allibone coolly says, written by John Oldmixon, quoting the faithful Lowndes without acknowledgment. It is thus that the runnels of repetition, with affixes or suffixes of addition, swell history into the river of falsity it is.

Dean Stanley, in his 'West. Abbey' (p. 276), is more culpable than the rest. He has ransacked Malone's searching investigation into the whole affair and, without so much as naming him, has appropriated all Malone's laboriously hunted up references, even to the contemporary newspapers, such as the *Postman* and *Postboy* of the time. Having done this, he takes pains to show you that he has not mastered the drift of what Malone says after all. He writes thus: "It is difficult to know how to treat the strange story of the infamous practical jest by which the son of Lord Jeffreys [he spells it "Jeffries," copying it from Malone] broke up the funeral, on the pretext of making it more splendid," &c. Now it was not the son of Lord Jeffreys to whom Mrs. Thomas attributed the escapade, but to the then Lord Jeffreys, son of the Lord Jeffreys who died 1689. There is no difficulty at all about how to treat the story. It is false in all its embellishments. The details that have a foundation in truth are made false by being set crosswise. What she tells of Jeffreys "in wine" was only Jeffreys sober. I cannot at this moment refer to Curll's book, but Kippis quotes it (*i. e.*, Mrs. Thomas) as saying that Lord Halifax (he was only Mr. Montague in May, 1700) sent to the family for leave to bury him, and to devote 500*l.* to a monument, which was accepted, as also Spratt's offer to present the ground in the Abbey free.

I should not believe what she says about Montague, but that in Bohn's 'Pepys' (iv. 291), in a letter dated Clapham, May 9, 1700, it is said that Dryden will have his monument erected "by Lord Dorset and Lord Montague." It ought to be Mr. Montague, of course. Nor should we believe that Jeffreys had anything to do with it, but that Malone (i. 382) shows, from Playford's advertisement in the *Postboy*, May, 7, 1700, that "several persons of quality, and others, having put a stop to his interment," designed to give him a state funeral. This agrees with Ward's account that Dorset and

Jeffreys met the coach carrying the body to interment, on Montague's orders, and stopped the procession in the street; and also it coincides fairly well with the MS. ballad in 'Bibl. Bodl.,' iv. 29, that Lord Dorset, Jeffreys, &c., did not think Mr. Montague's orders for the burial would be magnificent enough, so they ordered Dryden's body to be embalmed by Russel (an undertaker in Cheapside, says Mrs. Thomas), and that he now lies in state at the College of Physicians. Ned Ward, in his 'London Spy,' gives Lord Jeffreys all the credit of the pious undertaking, so that the names the lady uses in her fiction all had a legitimate connexion with the funeral that she makes scandalous. Whether Mr. Montague offered to give the 500*l.* for a monument is not known, except from what this woman writes; so, in fairness, as it was never set up, we may very well suppose that he never entered into the undertaking.

Thus far we get rid of all the preliminary difficulties that beset Dryden's funeral, and the somewhat irregular course involved in the transfer of the responsibility from Mr. Montague to the Earls Dorset, Jeffreys, and other subscribers. Pepys, writing on May 9, may possibly have, by mistake put Lord Montague for Lord Jeffreys. This, if accepted, simplifies the relation somewhat. Pope says of this Montague,

> He helped to bury, whom he helped to starve.

It is quite possible that, having the charge thus removed from his control, he considered the promise of a monument cancelled, even if he ever made it.

Ward says that Jeffreys entrusted it to Russel, the undertaker. We know he lived in Cheapside, and Dr. Garth got the body, after embalmment, to the College of Physicians at Warwick Lane; and it was announced in the *Postboy* of May 9 that Dr. Garth, the learned physician and famous orator, was to deliver the funeral oration. The expenses of these doings were to be met by a general subscription that was then opened; so that one wonders what expenses were defrayed out of the generosity of the noble lords. They seem to have realized their glory at a very cheap rate. Malone gives Russel's bill at only 45*l.* 17*s.* (i. 373), and thinks that the whole cost only 120*l.* When Garth's Latin oration was concluded they chanted Horace's "Exegi monumentum," a most heathenish novelty, suggested by Garth, I should think, who in matters of religion was a very loose fish. But there is an appropriateness attaching, seeing how, with all this exuberant patronage of "the quality," the marble monument was to hang fire for more than a quarter of a century. Stanley slips again as to this point, and says that it was sung in the street during the funeral procession. The hearse was "drawn by six stately Flanders horses," the two beadles of the college marching first, as all moved on to a concert of hautboys and trumpets. He thinks no ambassador from any emperor was ever treated with half the honour, the whole grandeur culminating in the Abbey, when the choir, led by the best master in England, chanted the dimissive "Epicedium," as they laid him between Chaucer and Cowley. As to his interment next to Chaucer, Stanley gracefully alludes to the propriety of placing the father of modern English verse almost in the very grave of the father of old English verse. But, he adds, unhappily, "whose gravestone was actually sawn asunder to make room for his monument." There were cannibals in those days, and around this funeral bad taste springs up everywhere. Not only has Mrs. Thomas enveloped it in ribald fiction, but Ned Ward, who saw the procession from the Fleet Street end of Chancery Lane, breaks in upon his solemn description with irresistible jocosity, for which he apologizes duly. He pictures Russel (the undertaker) thus in a paragraph in parentheses, which poor Malone thinks too unrefined to appear in his quotation of the passage. It is so graphic that one can only pity the fine manners that render the exclusion necessary:—

> "(After these the undertaker with his hat off, dancing through the dirt like a bear after a bag-pipe, I beg the reader's pardon for foisting in a jest in so improper a place, but as he walked by himself within a parenthesis, so have I here placed him, and hope none will be offended.)"

Yes; Malone is. Small things affect small minds. Two hundred years have passed, whilst one hundred makes smooth rolling; it is all the same now as if Malone were pleased. C. A. Ward.

(To be continued.)

AN EXTRACT FROM HONE'S 'EVERY-DAY BOOK.'

When William Hone, at the end of the year 1825, dedicated the first volume of his 'Every-Day Book' to Charles Lamb, he included in his grateful recognition of assistance the sister of Elia, that "quaint poetess" Mary. This, perhaps, of itself would not signify much; but I have been so much struck by the resemblance of the following lines to parts of the well-known 'Poetry for Children,' that, without positively claiming them for Mary Lamb, I have thought myself justified in calling to them the attention of students of the subject. Perhaps it will be best first to quote the poem *in extenso:*

An April Day.

Original.

Dear Emma, on that infant brow,
Say, why does disappointment low'r?
Ah! what a silly girl art thou,
To weep to see a summer show'r!

O, dry that unavailing tear,
The promis'd visit you shall pay;
The sky will soon again be clear,
For 'tis, my love, an April day.

And see, the sun's returning light
Away the transient clouds hath driv'n,
The rainbow's arch with colours bright
Spreads o'er the blue expanse of heav'n;

The storm is hush'd, the winds are still,
A balmy fragrance fills the air;
Nor sound is heard, save some clear rill
Meandering thro' the vallies fair.

Those vernal show'rs that from on high
Descend, make earth more fresh and green;
Those clouds that darken all the air
Disperse, and leave it more serene:

And those soft tears that for awhile
Down sorrow's faded cheek may roll,
Shall sparkle thro' a radiant smile
And speak the sunshine of the soul!

While yet thy mind is young and pure,
This sacred truth, this precept learn—
That He who bids thee all endure,
Bids sorrow fly, and hope return.

His chast'ning hand will never break
The heart that trusts in Him alone;
He never, never will forsake
The meanest suppliant at his throne.

The world, that with unfeeling pride
Sees vice to virtue oft preferr'd,
From thee, alas! may turn aside—
O, shun the fawning, flatt'ring herd!

And while th' Eternal gives thee health
With joy thy daily course to run,
Let wretches hoard their useless wealth,
And Heav'n's mysterious will be done.

With fair Religion, woo content,
'Twill bid tempestuous passions cease;
And know, my child, the life that 's spent
In pray'r and praise, must end in peace.

The dream of life is quickly past,
A little while we linger here;
And tho' the Morn be overcast,
The Ev'ning may be bright and clear.

Islington. D. G.

It will be noticed that these lines are dated from Islington, where the Lambs were residing at the date, for they were printed in the 'Every-Day Book' for April 15, 1825. I need hardly say that I imagine the Emma addressed to have been Emma Isola, afterwards Mrs. Moxon, whom the Lambs appear to have adopted in the year 1823; and in this conviction I am enormously strengthened by the existence of a little poem entitled 'To Emma, Learning Latin, and Desponding,' which appeared over Mary Lamb's signature in *Blackwood* for June, 1829, and is reprinted on p. 219 of Mr. R. H. Shepherd's edition of 'Poetry for Children.' The signature D. G. need not cause us much hesitation. Mary, as was natural, rarely cared for publicity, if, indeed, the occasion quoted above be not the only time she openly acknowledged any production of her pen. Finally, we know that, though she appears to have been unwell at the end of April, at the date of these lines she was free from her distressing mental disorder. Crabb Robinson, calling on April 22, found brother and sister "in excellent spirits." W. H. C.

The Site of Mount Horeb.—In his recent work, which has obtained so wide a circulation, 'The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments,' Prof. Sayce gives his adhesion to the view that the location of Mount Horeb in the granitic mass which forms the southern part of the so-called Sinaitic peninsula is founded on error (being due, in fact, to the hermits of the third and fourth centuries of our era), and that the true site is near the land of Edom and on the eastern side of the Gulf of Akabah. So far as I am aware, the first to broach this theory was the late Dr. Beke, of Abyssinian fame, in his 'Origines Biblicæ,' published in 1834. He connected it with another theory, that the Mitzraim of the Pentateuch was not Egypt in the modern sense at all, but a monarchy on the eastern side of the Gulf of Suez; the part called Goshen being the easternmost. The Red Sea (in the original "Yam Suph") which the Israelites crossed was, he suggested, not the Gulf of Suez, but that of Akabah. Nearly forty years after the publication of this work, Dr. Beke undertook a journey to that region, and found a mountain about five thousand feet in height to the east of Akabah, called in the neighbourhood Jebel-en-Nûr, or Mountain of Light, in which he contended that he had discovered the true Horeb. He died shortly after his return in 1874, and a book embodying his diaries and results was published by his widow in 1878. Dr. Beke met Dr. Brugsch in the East, and was disappointed that the latter did not accept his theory, having adopted a very different view of the exodus, that the Yam Suph, or sea crossed by the Israelites, was the Sirbonian Lake, near the Mediterranean coast.

The progress of Egyptology has not confirmed the views of either of these distinguished travellers in their entirety. Indeed, the Sirbonian Lake theory never met with much favour; whilst not only has nothing been found to bear out Beke's hypothetical kingdom of Mitzraim to the east of the Gulf of Suez, but we now know that a large portion of the so-called Sinaitic peninsula was included in the dominions of the Pharaohs of Egypt under the Rameside dynasty. On the other hand, the designation Yam Suph is undoubtedly applied to the Gulf of Akabah in some passages in the Pentateuch, though the exodus must have commenced from the western side of the Gulf of Suez—the other arm of what we now call the Red Sea. But there is nothing in the Biblical narrative to show that the host, after passing the head of that gulf or one of the bitter lakes, struck due south along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, where they would still have been within the Egyptian dominions. It is far more likely that they pursued an eastern direction until they reached the head of the Gulf of Akabah, on which was Ezion-geber, where we find them in Numbers xxxiii. 35, 36. In Deut. i. 2 it is stated that Kadesh-Barnea is eleven days' journey from Mount Horeb. Now from the supposed Horeb in the Sinaitic peninsula to the most probable site of Kadesh-Barnea is a distance of nearly two hundred

miles, which a large host of people could not have traversed in eleven days. It would overdo the matter to argue that Elijah occupied forty days in reaching Horeb from Beersheba; besides, the "forty days" of 1 Kings xix. 8 probably refers rather to the duration of a stay in Horeb than to that of a journey thither. W. T. Lynn.

Blackheath.

"The Bell Savage," Ludgate Hill.—The following advertisement from the *London Gazette*, Feb. 15-19, 1676, may be worth preserving, as it gives some particulars of the famous hostelry:—

"An antient Inn, called the *Bell Savage Inn*, scituate on *Ludgate Hill, London*, consisting of about 40 Rooms, with good Cellarage, Stabling for 100 Horses, and other good Accommodations, is to be Lett at a yearly Rent, or the Lease sold, with or without the goods in the House. Enquire at the said Inn, or of Mr. Francis Griffith, a Scrivener in *Newgate Street*, near *Newgate*, and you may be fully informed."

R. B. P.

"Le Poisson d'Avril."—I have never been abroad in Western Europe on the 1st of April, but have always thought that our All Fools' Day was almost exactly represented there by the festival of the *Poissons d'Avril*. It would seem, however, as if the rites of the occasion had some affinity to those with which we celebrate St. Valentine, since I have lately received a seasonable card from Belgium, which may be fairly classed with the dreadful comic valentines which are added to the horrors of certain shops in anticipation of the 14th of February. My missive, dated "1er Avril," bears the image of a hideous feminine head and neck which spring from the body of a fish, a termination which Horace himself would have thought quite good enough. The legend runs:—

Belle comme une fée,
Vôtre fiancée
Vient en ce jour
Vous faire sa cour.

St. Swithin.

Butterfly Kisses.—A little girl of my acquaintance asked me the other day if I would like a "butterfly kiss." As this kind of salutation was quite new to me, I asked her to explain it, when my little friend gave a practical illustration by bringing the lash of one eye against my face, accompanied by an upward and downward motion. Possibly I may not be your only correspondent hitherto unacquainted with "butterfly kisses."

Chas. Jas. Fèret.

[The phrase is quite common.]

Civic Insignia for Manchester.—It should be put on permanent record in the pages of 'N. & Q.' that a movement is on foot, resulting from a recent address by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., to the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on 'The Dignity of a Mayor,' to provide Manchester with civic insignia worthy of the great city she is rapidly becoming. An influential committee, with the cordial support of the Lord Mayor, have obtained a design from Mr. Walter Crane, art director of the city, and money is being raised to carry it out. The following description of it appears in the *Manchester Guardian* of March 3:—

"A meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society was held last night at Chetham's College, Prof. Boyd Dawkins presiding. Mr. Albert Nicholson said the committee appointed to make arrangements as to the mace and other insignia which it was proposed to present to the Corporation of Manchester had met several times. They had applied first of all to Mr. Gilbert, and then to Mr. Walter Crane. Mr. Crane had furnished them with a design, which he had pleasure in putting before the meeting. Mr. Crane had written a description of the sketch, which was as follows:—'It is crested with the city crest—the globe and bees. The figure is intended to typify the industrial city of Manchester, and it is enclosed in a letter M, to make it still further emphatic as the emblem of the Manchester municipality. Below is another globe, symbolical of the world itself. Around it the city motto appears, and the trade of Manchester with all quarters of the earth is symbolized by the beaks of ships (these would be five), the sails of which form the ridges of the mace. Below again, on the bell, are the city shield of arms, alternating with the national arms and emblems. (These might be enamelled in their proper heraldic colours.) Below again is a series of figures under canopies, symbolizing the sources of the commonwealth of the city and its prosperity and administration. For instance, one (shown in front) typifies the ship canal, pouring a perpetual stream from an urn, which meanders in the form of a ribbon around the stem of the mace to the foot. The other figures may be Labour, Science, Commerce, Liberty, Justice. The fish at the next joint further play on the idea of the connexion of Manchester with the ocean, again suggested by the ships sustained by the nereids seated on the sphere which forms the termination of the mace.' Mr. Nicholson added that the mace sketched by Mr. Crane was four feet long, and was intended to be silver gilt. The design had been unanimously accepted by the committee. He regarded it as an exceedingly fine piece of art. The subscriptions received so far would not meet the expenditure proposed. He hoped members of the Society would not only subscribe themselves, but get others to do so. The chairman said the amount of the subscription was fixed at a low figure, with the idea of allowing a large number of people to subscribe. Otherwise the committee would probably have had by this time as much money as they wanted. He had no doubt, now it was known that the mace would be a work of art and not something at so much a pound, that a large number of additional subscriptions would be sent in. He thought it was a very happy idea to connect the mace with the opening of the ship canal, an event which was certain to mark an epoch in the history of Manchester."

Beyond this Sir William Cunliffe Brooks has generously come forward and offered to present to the city a chain for the Lady Mayoress. It is only fitting that the second city in the country should thus be fittingly represented on public occasions, and we rejoice that there is a likelihood that this fine new mace will be borne before Her Majesty in July, when she declares the great highway from

the city to the sea publicly open for traffic, and turns on the Thirlmere water.

T. CANN HUGHES.

Chester.

"A MUTUAL FRIEND."—How long will it be before the absurdity of this expression is generally recognized? A few writers of note have, indeed, inadvertently used it, though none of the best (Thackeray or Macaulay would never have done so); but two or three wrongs do not make one right. It is easy enough to see that whilst a feeling, like friendship or enmity, can be mutual (*i. e.*, reciprocal), a friend or a foe must be *common* (instead of mutual) to several persons, just as we speak of a house being common, and not mutual property. We have had from time immemorial the current phrase "common foe"; who was the thoughtless writer in modern times that first introduced into the English language "mutual friend" in the place of "common friend"? A schoolmistress, who ought to have known better, being lately consulted thereon, said that a "common friend" would mean a vulgar friend. How could it mean that, any more than an "old friend" means a friend who is aged, or a "good friend" one who is a righteous man? This criticism on my part will perhaps be looked upon as an attempt to teach my grandmother how to suck eggs. But when one's grandmother happens to have forgotten that process, there may be some excuse for respectfully reminding her of it.

F. E. A. GASC.

Brighton.

'LIBER SCRIPTORUM.'—This book, notices of which have, of course, reached the readers of 'N. & Q.,' is so far unique as to be worthy of a little more than passing mention. The object of its publication was to devote the proceeds arising from its sale to the formation of the nucleus of a fund for securing a permanent home for the Authors' Club of New York. One hundred and nine writers, of more or less note, contributed articles, and the credit of the fine press-work is due to the De Vinne Press, the printing being done on hand-made paper especially manufactured for the purpose in Holland. The binding of the folio might not meet with the approval of a Grolier, however. The edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, and each article in every copy is signed by its author with pen and ink. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining all of these signatures. One of the authors was in Japan, another was visiting the Hawaiian Islands, many were in Europe, and two crossed the Atlantic westward bound, while the sheets they were to sign passed them in mid-ocean speeding eastward. Finally all of the signed sheets —27,750 signatures in all—were returned to the hands of the anxious committee. It is said that the authors wrote not what they usually write—not to please the publisher or editor, or cater to the popular taste—but what was deepest in their own hearts, the product of their unfettered and unrestrained pen. This was so to some degree, and is more noticeable in some of the articles than in others; but as a whole the proposition must be denied. Habit is too strong, and the habit of writing what the public demand cannot be thrown off when a man reaches the age of forty, so that he may write as he did when an unappreciative world refused the finer and fresher products of his youthful genius at twenty. Nevertheless the work is one which every literary man longs to possess, and oft-times longs in vain. It is the first of its kind, although probably not the last. But this first book is doubtless destined to be the rarest and most valuable.

A few errors, probably typographical, have appeared; but, curiously, two at least of these errors are in French, in the gender of modifying adjectives. It scarcely appears necessary to give a list of the authors or their contributions, even if space allowed, as I believe that these have already been published in several reviews.

A. MONTGOMERY HANDY.

New Brighton, N.Y., U.S.

"MANY A MAN SPEAKS OF ROBIN HOOD," &c.—The example given by the 'N. E. D.,' *s.v.* "Bow," is from Heywood, of date 1562. The proverb is, however, of much greater antiquity, going back at least to the very beginning of the fifteenth century. I find the following, in a piece dated 1401, in the second volume (p. 59) of the 'Political Poems' edited by the late Mr. Wright for the Master of the Rolls:—

> Many men speken of Robyn Hood
> And shotte nevere in his bowe.

F. ADAMS.

105, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E.

UNION JACK AT WESTMINSTER.—As a record for future time, should not the following be noted in 'N. & Q.'? It may be the means of saving some reader a long search hereafter, and of adding yet another blessing to the many for which the reading public are already indebted to 'N. & Q.':—

"A handsome Union Jack floated over the Victoria Tower at the Palace of Westminster on Thursday, March 29. The flag is of large dimensions—34 ft. by 17 ft. —so that it will be visible a long distance off on a clear day. It was first seen flying on Jubilee Day, but will now be regularly hoisted when the Houses are in Session, giving place to the Royal Standard only when Her Majesty is within the precincts of Parliament."—*Illustrated London News*, April 7, p. 427.

A. C. W.

CAXTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF DUTCH.—In his 'Reynard the Foxe' he translates "dat hermel ende den egel" by "Hermell the Asse." Mr. F. S. Ellis looked up the words in Hexham's and Sewel's Dutch dictionaries, and found that they meant "the ermine and the hedgehog." F.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

CROMWELL'S SIGNATURE. — Mr. G. Barnett Smith's 'History of the English Parliament' (London, 1892) has just come into my hands. I do not know whether the following error in vol. i. has already been pointed out. Facing p. 416, and to illustrate a short biographical notice of Oliver Cromwell, is a facsimile of a document, the original of which is said to be "A portion of the indenture of return of two members to serve in the Parliament of 3 & 4 Charles I. for the Borough of Huntingdon, shewing the signature of Oliver Cromwell on his first entering Parliament." Unfortunately the signature in question is not that of Oliver, the future Protector, but of his uncle and godfather, Sir Oliver Cromwell, Knt., of Hinchinbrooke. I am curious to know what the real purport of this document is. Owing, probably, to the damaged state of the original, the reproduction is not very legible, though the four signatures at the foot are unmistakably clear. With the exception of Sir Robert Payne, I think, none of the signers were members of the 1628 Parliament. Although Sir Robert Payne was a member, he did not represent the borough, but the county of Huntingdon, while Sir Oliver was probably not a member at all. Neither did they in any Parliament sit for the same constituency together. Mr. G. Barnett Smith, having omitted to verify the signature, may perhaps have guessed at the meaning and date. Might the document refer to a county election for which Sir Oliver was standing? Or might his signature be attached merely as a witness or surety?

CHARLES L. LINDSAY.

WESTBOURNE GREEN MANOR HOUSE.—I should be very glad of information respecting this house, viz., as to its appearance and occupants, or any existing picture. It stood on the east side of the green, at about the same distance north of the canal as was Mrs. Siddons's cottage south, the side opposite the modern chapel of the Lock Hospital. It may formerly have been merely a farmhouse, but latterly at least, judging from the Ordinance Survey, it seems to have been a residence of some importance, standing within handsomely laid-out grounds nearly four acres in extent. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, successors of the abbots, were the ground landlords.

Robins, in his valuable little book 'Paddington Past and Present,' shows that in early times Westbourne Green was united with Knightsbridge as one manor, and though in modern conception these places lie far apart, it is not improbable they were anciently conterminous. That so it may have been I think on finding that what is now Queen's Road, Bayswater, was called so lately as 1810 Westbourne Green Lane, and if, as seems implied, this lane was within the part-manor of Westbourne Green, we have that part-manor extending southward to the Uxbridge or Oxford Road. It may even have extended a little further south, that is, to the parallel drawn across Kensington Gardens dividing the parishes of Paddington and St. Margaret, and to the same boundary may have reached the part-manor of Knightsbridge. Thus Westbourne Green and Knightsbridge may have been conterminous.

The question of the abbey manors and their limits is, however, extremely complicated. Sufficient here to say that without doubt Westbourne Green and Knightsbridge constituted one manor, the memory of which is yet preserved by the leases of the Ecclesiastical Commission, wherein, for instance, the houses of Elgin Avenue westward of the obliterated course of the old "bourne" are described as "situate or near Westbourne Green, in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, being part of the demesnes of the manor of Knightsbridge with Westbourne Green."

W. L. RUTTON.

27, Elgin Avenue, Westbourne Green (now Park).

LADY MAYORESS OF YORK. — Is the Lady Mayoress of York decorated with a chain; and, if so, is the wife of any other Lord Mayor, or Mayor, similarly adorned during her husband's term of office; or is it a custom now obsolete, like the "Lady Mayoress of York always a Lady"?

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

[See 'Civic Insignia for Manchester,' p. 325.]

"IRON."—Barham and Mr. Henley both make this word rhyme with "environ." Can any one give me, from any poet, a true rhyme to it?

C. C. B.

[Alas! what perils do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron.
Butler, 'Hudibras.']

CAMDEN'S 'BRITANNIA.'—In this work (Gibson's) after describing Whitby and an abbey founded by Hilda, the author a little further on mentions a Saxon duke called Wada, and the following note appears in the margin: "Duke Wada, from whom the family of Wades derive their pedigree." Can any reader inform me whether such a pedigree exists, and where it could be found and seen?

NEWTON WADE.

Newport, Monmouth.

GIOVANNI FLORIO.—In the 'Calendars of State Papers (Domestic),' there is an abstract of a letter, dated Dec. 9, 1619, from Giovanni Florio to Fras. Windebank. The letter, which is in Italian, is dated from Fulham. In the assessments made Oct. 12, 1625 (the year of Florio's death), I find

"John Florio, Esq.," rated in "ffulham streete" at 6s. Can any reader, well acquainted with Florio's life, tell me when he went to Fulham and whether he died there? As he was rated to the poor of that parish in 1625, it seems likely that he ended his days here. Any information bearing on his residence at Fulham will be valued.

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

[Consult Mr. Lee's life in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.']

CHRONOLOGY IN ENGLAND.—Before Archbishop Ussher computed the date of the Creation and made his chronological tables, what was the accepted chronology in England? According to the knowledge of the sixteenth century, in what year of the world was the Incarnation? K.

THE 15TH HUSSARS AND TAILORS.—

"I am glad there are still tailors in the 15th [Hussars]. It was chiefly composed of such worthies when it was raised and called Elliot's Light Horse, and when the regiment suffered so severely (at Minden, I think) they gave rise to the well-known joke, that the king had neither lost men nor horses, the riders being tailors, and the chargers mares."—Sir Walter Scott to his Daughter-in-Law, June 17, 1825, in 'Familiar Letters,' 1893, ii. 277.

Will some one kindly explain this? In what sense was the 15th Hussars ever chiefly composed of tailors? G. L. APPERSON.

CH. CHATILLON, MINIATURE PAINTER.—Can any one tell me anything of a miniature painter of the name of Ch. de Chatillon, and whether the following miniature on ivory, painted by him in 1806, is likely to be a portrait of Julie Clary, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples? A lady with dark hair, reclining on a chaise-longue, with two children, both girls, the elder dark, the younger fair. On the chaise-longue are lying two wreaths of cornflowers. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

RICHARD HAINES.—Is anything known of the Richard Haines, gentleman of Sussex, who wrote the following?—

1674. For the Prevention of Poverty. Lond., 4to.
1677. Proposals for Building a Working Almshouse.
1678. Bread for the Poor. Lond., 4to.
1678. Model of Government for the Poor.
1679. Proposals for Woollen Manufacture.
1679. For Establishing Public Almshouses.
1680. For Establishing Public Workhouses.

Was he also the writer of,—

1680. Appeal to General Assembly of Dependant Baptists.
1684. Plea for the making of Cyder.

And was he identical with the Richard Haynes, of Warmly, Sullington, co. Sussex, to whom letters patent were granted Aug. 19, 1672, for an invention relating to non-such trefoyle? (See Hist. MSS., Brit. Museum.) Any information as to above would greatly oblige. C. R. HAINES.

Uppingham.

CLAN MUNRO.—Information is requested concerning the pedigrees of the following:—

1. George Munro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Munro of Bearcrofts (*circa* 1650).
2. Dr. Alexander Munro, physician in Edinburgh (living in 1767).
3. Dr. George Munro, "late his Majesty's Physician in Minorca" (living in 1790).

ARSQUE METU.

"PUT TO THE HORN."—What was this punishment? It is mentioned more than once in Mr. Andrew Lang's new work on 'St. Andrew's.'

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Ventnor.

MANCHESTER AUTHOR.—"A Treatise on the Solar Creation and Universal Deluge, by a native of Manchester," n.d. Can any one inform me as to this book and author? The title is taken from a catalogue entry; but the book is not to be found.

CHARLES SAYLE.

REV. WILLIAM HOLMAN, 1670-1730, HISTORIAN OF ESSEX.—Can any of your readers tell me if there is any portrait of this man? Any information about him other than what is already published I should be glad to have; I should especially like to know about his ancestors.

ARTHUR REEVE.

SYMES.—I lately obtained a book containing the bookplate of Richard Symes, 1763. On referring to Papworth I find, "Az., three escallops in pale or. Symes, Collinson, Somerset, ii. 238. Symmes or Symes, Chard and Ponsted, co. Somerset." On turning to Collinson there is no reference at ii. 238 to Symes, nor is Symes, or Ponsted, in the index. Will some one kindly tell me where the error is, who Richard Symes was, and where he lived? P. F.

ORIGIN OF EXPRESSION.—My idea was that such an expression as (*e.g.*) "to do a play," "to do Westminster Abbey," and the like, was a modern vulgarism. But I find in the recently published 'Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville' (p. 119), that, writing from Paris in 1817, she proposes to "do the Rhine." Is not such an expression unusual at that early period? G. P.

"GAUDEAMUS IGITUR," &c.—I should be obliged for any information about the authorship or origin of the student song, "Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus." H. E. P. P.

PHILOLOGY.—Fiske, in his 'Excursions of an Evolutionist,' says: "It has been proved that no likeness exists between Hebrew and European languages." Nearly every modern dictionary I have come across harps on the same strain. I should be glad if some one would inform me if any dictionary has been published which traces

any of the European languages to Hebrew; also, how it happens that philologists ignore Hebrew as a source of derivation for the Indo-European languages. J. P. H.

UNDECIPHERED LANGUAGES.—Are there any languages so dead that science has failed to bring them to elucidation? In the *Daily News* of March 24, in a leader on 'Standing Stones,' it is stated that,—

"In Algeria there is a structure not wholly unlike that on Salisbury Plain, but of well-built masonry, paved, and carved with characters in some unknown tongue."

Assuming the above to be correct, has any skilled philologer attempted to decipher the Algerian hieroglyph, if such it be?

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

SIR JOHN GERMAINE.—In an article in the March number of the *Westminster Review* the following passage occurs:—

"Sir John Germaine, for whose sake the Duchess of Norfolk had been divorced, and who married Lord Berkeley's daughter, was a remarkable example of illiteracy and ignorance. He left a legacy to Sir Matthew Decker, who had written a book on trade, because he thought he was the author of St. Matthew's Gospel."—P. 287.

No authority is given for this astounding statement. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform us on what foundation it rests? It must be a mistake or a jest. N. M. & A.

OLD DIRECTORIES.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply me with a good list of directories, containing lists of inhabitants of towns throughout England, and more particularly in the western counties, from the middle of last century to the middle of this? I am not aware of any such directory earlier than the one issued by P. J. Bailey in 1784; but that there were earlier works of the same description is clear from his preface, in which he says:—

"As there have been many attempts of a similar nature, it might seem that the compiler of the following directory might have been spared the trouble of his publication."

Can any one inform me as to any of these "many attempts of a similar nature," and where they can be seen at the present day?

CECIL SIMPSON.

Ardennes, Nightingale Lane, S.W.

RANDOLPH AND FITZRANDOLPH FAMILIES.—I have been for a good many years interested in the history and genealogy of the Randolph and Fitz or F. Randolph families in America. I should like to inquire if any of your readers have an acquaintance with the history of these families in England, and particularly with the early branches of it, those to be found in Yorkshire and Kent before 1650. If fortunately there are any who have made a study of the matter or who can refer me to any one who has done so, I shall be under great obligations if they will communicate with the undersigned here. H. C. F. RANDOLPH.

52 and 54, William Street, New York City, U.S.

Replies.

M.P., LONG PARLIAMENT.

(7th S. vi. 226; 8th S. v. 9, 94.)

Attention having been called by JERMYN to my unanswered query at the first reference respecting unidentified members of the Long Parliament, I beg to append the following additional notes, the result of further research, which will remove some few of the uncertainties and may possibly narrow down the lines of inquiry in the case of others.

For "Francis Glanville" and "Sir John Howell," named in the 'Commons Journals' among the 429 members of the House who took the Protestation on May 2, 1641, read *Francis Gamull* and *Sir John Stowell*, corrected by comparison with the similar list in Rushworth. "Sir John Parker" still remains a *crux*. It is so given in both copies of the list of Protestators.

For "Sir Peter Wentworth," one of the fifty-seven Straffordians, read *Sir George Wentworth*, corrected by the list in Verney's 'Notes of the Long Parliament' (p. 58, Camden Soc. Vol.).

"Mr. Perryn," "Mr. Dunn." These names occur as those of members serving on several committees in December, 1640, but not later. That the names are wrongly rendered by the Clerk of the House can hardly be doubted. They must have been original members of the Parliament, and the list of the returns in Nov., 1640, is now very complete. There is reason for believing that "Mr. Perryn" should read *Mr. Pelham*. The latter was Chairman of the Emanuel College Petition Committee, and as such reported to the House, but, unless identical with "Mr. Perryn," is not named among the members constituting that committee on Dec. 17, 1640. The only satisfactory representative that I can suggest for "Mr. Dunn" is Mr. Duncbe, *i.e.*, the well-known Edmund Dunche, M.P. for Wallingford.

Mistakes of this nature are not infrequently made in the Journals of the House, more especially in the earlier months of the Parliament. Sometimes it is difficult to determine who is the member intended. The following are a few further instances:—

Mr. Duke, Nov. 11, 1640. Qy., should be Mr. Drake.

Sir Henry Crooke, Nov. 11, 1640. Qy., Mr. Robert Crooke (Sir Henry's son).

Mr. Lind, Dec. 1, 1640.

Sir Robert Arundell, Nov. 19, 1640. Qy., Mr. Richard Arundell.

Sir James Smyth, Nov. 30, 1640. Qy., either Sir Thomas Smyth (Chester) or Sir Walter Smyth (Bedwin).

Sir Edward Goring, Dec. 2, 1640. Qy., Col. Geo. Goring.

Mr. Alston, Dec. 12, 1640, was certainly Mr. Ashton.

Sir Robert Parker, Dec. 31, 1640. Qy., Sir Philip Parker.

Mr. Herising, Feb. 15, 1641. Clearly Mr. Erisey.

Mr. Coswell, April 17, 1641. Clearly Mr. Boseville.

Mr. Parker, June 1, 1641. Qy., Sir Thomas Parker.

Mr. Pate, June 21, 1641.

Mr. Hamon, June 28, 1641.

Mr. Wm. Stone, July 2, 1641.

Sir Hugh Middleton, July 3, 1641. Clearly Sir Thomas Middleton.

Mr. Playton, June 6, 1641. Qy., Mr. Pleydell.

Mr. Gallion, Feb. 5, 1642. Qy., Mr. Gallop.

Mr. Gage, July 25, 1642. Clearly Mr. Cage.

Mr. Love, Sept. 29, 1642.

Peter North, who is named among the members who took the Covenant Sept. 25, 1643, would read suspiciously like another of the same class of error, were it not that a Mr. North is included in Prynne's list of excluded members, 1648. I find no reference to him between these dates.

Names of unidentified members that appear for the first time towards the end of the Parliament cannot be placed within the same category as the foregoing. Of this class are John Haidon, Robert Stanton, Alexander Pym, J. Walshe, "Mr. Poynes," and Col. Henry Markham, all referred to by Prynne in one or other of his useful lists of secluded members. "Mr. Stockfield" and Mr. John Lassell, in the same authority, seem to be sufficiently identified in Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Francis Lassell.

It is well known that in the few months previous to Pride's "Purge" a number of writs were ordered by the House for the filling of vacant seats, but the returns to which are not on record. In some instances possibly no election followed, in others it is certain an election took place, but, as in the case of Prynne himself, the newly returned M.P. being among the excluded members in December, 1648, all opportunity of tracing him in the Journals is lost. The hiatus can sometimes be filled from Prynne and other sources, but after exhausting the most likely sources of research there yet remain the following writs the returns to which are unaccounted for :—

Nov. 11, 1646. St. Germans (Cornwall). Writ "in the place of John Moyle, Esq., deceased." This was, I think, an error; John Moyle, M.P. for St. Germans, was living after 1653.

April 4, 1647. Camelford (Cornwall). Writ "in the place of Pierce Edgecombe, deceased."

May 11, 1647. Penryn (Cornwall). Writ "in the place of Sir Nicholas Slanning, deceased."

March 1, 1648. Newport (Cornwall). Writ in the places of two members deceased. Wm. Prynne was elected Nov. 7 following, but the name of his colleague is wanting.

March 16, 1648. Yorkshire. Writ for two members "in the places of Henry Bellasis, disabled, and Lord Fairfax, deceased." It is extremely problematical if an election followed.

Sept. 20, 1648. Steyning (Sussex). Writ "in the place of Herbert Board, deceased."

Nov. 18, 1648. Canterbury. Writ "in place of Sir Edward Masters, deceased."

Nov. 18, 1648. Portsmouth. Writ "in place of Edward Dowse deceased." Richard Cromwell is said to have been elected under this writ, but upon what authority I know not. There is no trace of him in the 'Commons Journals' as a member of the Long Parliament.

Feb. 19, 1649. Co. Bucks. Writ "in the place of a member deceased." This must be an error; both members for Bucks were living after this date.

There are thus about six, or at most eight members of the Long Parliament whose names are still wanting to make the returns between 1640 and 1653 complete. Not improbably some of the six names enumerated above, if correctly given, may be among these missing names. Any further light upon the subject will be appreciated.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

"COACHING" AND "CRAMMING" (8th S. v. 21, 196).—Dr. Murray's dictum on *cramming*, "always depreciative or hostile," was characterized by me in the *Athenæum* as "surely too sweeping and illogical for a scientific work, for a single contradictory instance would suffice to upset it." The word *always* was, of course, the one that I objected to. It does not require a very deep knowledge of logic to see that a single contradictory instance is fatal to such a dictum. Mr. E. B. Tylor has remarked that "an editor of an English dictionary is not the editor of the English language." However that may be, in his quotations the doctor is an "exhibitor" of the English language; in his dicta he is only the exhibitor of his own views. Where it is no sin to say that Johnson is not infallible, it can surely be no heresy to say that Dr. Murray is mistaken. Mistaken he undoubtedly is, in this special instance. One of the most eminent of living head masters recently told me that he has always used the term *crammer* in two distinct senses; in one sense he has meant it to be both depreciatory and hostile, in the other, neither depreciatory nor hostile. As all the world is

deeply interested and concerned in the Philological Society's *magnum opus*, it is to be hoped that the editor will curtail his definitions and dicta (for, however interesting they may be to his numerous friends and admirers, they can be of very little use to the student), and utilize the space thus gained for a still more liberal supply of illustrative quotations in historical sequence.

As to the use of *cram* under discussion, even its derivation is not settled. MR. WARD supposes (as any one would) that there is a perfect catena of examples—reaching even further back than Locke—of the word as applied to reading and examinations, down to the now fairly established Cambridge use, dating from about 1790. Broadly speaking, this is not the case; "loading," "stuffing," "burdening" the memory, occur in plenty, but *cramming* is conspicuous by its absence. I may state that before consulting any dictionary I had noted the passage cited by me from Locke, the passage cited by Richardson from Watts, and the passage cited by me from the 'Microcosm.' The 'N. E. D.' contributes no independent quotation before the present century. My belief is that the Cambridge technical and slang term is not the ordinary word *cram* at all, but that it is derived from *crambe* in the phrase *crambe repetita*. I have not been able, I regret to say, to prove that position, as I thought, when I first wrote to the *Athenæum*, I could easily do; but nothing that has appeared since has shaken my belief that such is the case. To illustrate the difficulty of a perfectly satisfactory treatment of even the most ordinary words, I may take from the 'N. E. D.' the term "equivalent," sub-section "The Equivalent in Eng. History." For such a *locus classicus* on "The Equivalent in Eng. History" as the passage in Macaulay's 'History,' with its express authority for the special use of the term, borrowed from the French, in its reference to such a famous work as Halifax's 'Anatomy of an Equivalent,' the reader will consult the 'N. E. D.' in vain; he will only find the word as used in connexion with the union of England and Scotland. As to *cramming*, the most satisfactory description appears to me to be "imparting the maximum of information in the minimum of time," for which mode of teaching there is no apter term in the language. The only other word that can compare with it is "packing," also an old Cambridge term, by the way. A natural process of instruction (like a natural process of feeding) requires time. Every teacher knows this; but under the pressure of competitive paper examinations, every private tutor must *cram*. I cannot, for the life of me, see why the term *crammer* should necessarily be considered "depreciative or hostile," when even dukes have been called *bunchers*, without, so far as I know, wincing at the appellation. In ordinary conversation, or even in ordinary writing, I might pronounce that term both depreciatory and hostile; but were I the editor of an English dictionary I should certainly refrain from such a sweeping assertion.

"But most of the Lads maintained in all those places designed for Ministers; which were everywhere the far greater number; and upon the matters all (except those Gentlemen with us), their Exhibitions failing when the Dissenters were severely prosecuted that they could not meet in such frequent numbers as they were wont, where they used to make those Collections which maintained them, were forced either Home to their Parents and Friends, e're they finished their studies, or sent very callow abroad to some Gentlemen's House, Chaplains or Tutors, Mr. D.'s school boasting they could cram up a Minister in two years; or else betake themselves to some other employment."—'A Letter from a Country Divine [*i. e.*, Samuel Wesley the Elder] to his Friend in London, concerning the Education of the Dissenters in their Private Academies,' 1703 (second ed., 1706, p. 5).

To save readers of this note a useless search in the 'N. E. D.' for the word *buncher* as above, I quote a passage where it may be found:—

"A *Buncher* of oxen—a person who feels their ribs to determine how fat they are. Buncher, perhaps from *puncher*. Some of our English dukes have been famous *bunchers;* but this taste or fashion is now declining."—R. L. Edgeworth's 'Essays on Prof. Education,' second ed., 1812, p. 74.

J. P. OWEN.

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PORTRAITS OF CHARLOTTE CORDAY (8th S. v. 267).—In Louis Blanc's 'Histoire de la Révolution Française' (Paris, no date; but the preface to the second edition is dated 1866), vol. ii. p. 261, there is a well-executed medallion portrait of this heroic woman. In the sketch of her character, p. 263, we read:—

"On la remarquait tout d'abord à l'expression de sa physionomie, mélange aimable de calme, de gravité et de décence. Dans un œil d'un bleu incertain, la vivacité d'un esprit clair était amortie par beaucoup de tendresse, et les seules cordes de l'amour semblaient vibrer dans le timbre de sa voix, faible et douce comme celle d'un enfant."

This description does not agree with the expression which the well-developed nose, firmly-set mouth, and decided chin give to the portrait at p. 261; but at p. 269 is a copy of the picture representing Charlotte being carried to execution, and in this the expression is, in some respects, more in accord with the above description. But her declaration before the Revolutionary Committee is in keeping with the expression in the medallion portrait: "I have killed.....a wild beast, to give peace to my country.....I have never been wanting in energy."

C. TOMLINSON.

Highgate, N.

In the 'History of the French Revolution,' by M. A. Thiers (cabinet edition, vol. iii. at p. 48, Bentley, 1860), a work illustrated by some excellent vignette portraits, is one of Charlotte Corday, and underneath is inscribed, "Marke, pinxit; Greatbach, sc." An appended note states,

"Nature had bestowed on her a handsome person, wit, feeling, and a masculine understanding." A frontispiece prefixed to the same volume is entitled the "Assassination of Marat," in which she is the prominent figure; underneath is, "Scheffer, pinxit; W. Greatbach, sc."

I can remember, so far back as 1851 or 1852, seeing a fine painting at the Royal Academy Exhibition representing "Charlotte Corday going to Execution" in 1793. She was dressed in a red robe, as a *toilette des condamnées*, and Robespierre figured prominently as a spectator. A distant memory suggests that the painting was by E. M. Ward, R.A. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

OLD TOMBSTONE IN BURMA: COJA PETRUS (8th S. iv. 467, 531; v. 94).—

"Monday, 27th April, 1724. The President [of Fort St. George, Madras, Mr. Nathaniel Elwick], told the Board that the Armenians had for a long time behaved themselves in a very insolent haughty manner.....He added that Codejee Petrus, an Armenian lately arrived from Manilla, and an inhabitant of this place, had contracted with the French this very year for 30,000 dollars of goods upon freight.....Codejee Petrus told them that the money came from Manilla for account of the Spaniards there, and consigned to him and another Armenian upon the French ship."—Vol. ii. pp. 368–70, 'Madras in the Olden Time,' compiled from official records by J. T. Wheeler, 3 vols. small 4to, Madras, 1861–2.

"Monday, 13th August, 1739. The President [Mr. Richard Benyon], produced to the Board, as now read and entered hereafter, a letter (delivered him yesterday evening by Coja Petrus) from Imaum Sahib to the said Coja Petrus, giving him intelligence of a design formed by the Sou Rajah to invade this province, and in strong terms pressing our being upon our guard, and putting ourselves in the best posture of defence we can."—*Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 185.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1743. Coja Petrus produced a letter from Imaum Sahib as to presents to be made to Nizam-ul-Mulk and others, and on 7th March the "President acquaints the Board that himself with the export warehouse-keeper, Coja Petrus, and Hodjee Addee, had pitched upon such things as they thought most proper to send as presents to Arcot."—*Ibid.*, vol. iii. pp. 297–8.

FRANK REDE FOWKE.

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ROWLEY FAMILY (8th S. v. 208).—Consult the 'Genealogist's Guide,' and see 'Landed Gentry,' 5 supp., p. 57. GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

VOICE (8th S. v. 225).—J. T. F. raises an interesting point by his question, How far can the human voice be heard? As to Ebal and Gerizim, the Rev. T. Levi, a Welsh minister, effectually tested the Mosaic statement in Deut. xxvii., xxviii., a few years ago. His narrative appeared in the *Sunday at Home* for November, 1890, p. 29, and the following salient passages show conclusively that the human voice can be heard distinctly on one of these mountains from the other:—

"The way from the well [of Jacob] to the city [Nablous] is through a narrow valley, between two mountains with steep slopes rising some 800 feet from the valley on both sides, but 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The one on our left in going towards the city is Gerizim, and Ebal is on our right.....As we had two or three hours to spare, several of us decided to start at once on our own horses to the top of Gerizim.....We passed up the mountain close by the walls of the city, and went over the platform above the town, upon which stood Jotham to deliver the striking parable of the trees to the old inhabitants (see Judges ix. 1–21).

"In about half an hour we reached the top, and inspected a most extensive ruin of an immense temple, and on one side of the ruin a roughly-built altar, which is still used once a year. In looking down to the deep valley, and to the top of Ebal opposite, and chatting together, one of the party remembered a remark of Bishop Colenso, that it would be impossible for the people down in the valley to hear the law read on the top of the mountains. As we were about twenty in the party, and had an excellent opportunity, we made up our minds there and then to prove the thing for ourselves.

"We soon made the arrangement. The two Welshmen in the party were favoured to stand on Gerizim, and two Scotchmen to go to the top of Ebal, and the rest of the party to stand down in the valley between us.....The curses were read slowly, one by one, by the Scotch minister, in a strong, clear voice, but without shouting; and after each curse, the party below added their 'Amen,' which was heard plainly by the readers above. The blessings were read (by the writer of these lines) from Gerizim, in the same manner, and the party below still finished every blessing with a loud 'Amen.' We were standing, not on the very top of the mountains, but on what appeared to be a natural projection, or platform, a little below the top (and there is a corresponding projection in both hills). We thought there must have been half a mile at least between the two readers on the two hills. But for all that, we on Gerizim heard every word read by our friend on Ebal, and they heard on Ebal what we read on Gerizim. In fact, we had some conversation; asking and answering questions, from mountain to mountain. I cannot explain why we could hear from such a distance. I only give the simple fact: a portion of the law was read from Ebal and Gerizim; each reader heard the other; and the party below heard every word, and responded to every sentence."

The rest of the paper is not pertinent to the question, with this exception, that a Welsh sentence, uttered "by a strong, clear, roaring voice," was heard a still greater distance, "filled the valley, was resounded by hill after hill, and mountain after mountain." The article is well worth perusal. R. CLARK.

Walthamstow.

The distance to which sound can be carried depends upon causes which (so far as I know) were first investigated and demonstrated by that able reasoner and excellent experimentalist, John Tyndall. The matter is of vast importance, as in fogs the lighthouse light is not seen, and the fog-horn sometimes fails to give indications. A steamboat was put at Tyndall's disposal, and two 9-pounder guns and a howitzer on the shore at Dover were directed to fire at a signal from the steamer. The first experiences gave anomalous results. At a distance of two or three miles the shots were distinctly heard by all on board the steamer. At six

or seven miles they were not heard at all. At ten miles they were distinctly heard. Tyndall observed that, in the cases when the sound was cut off, a cloud had passed over and partly obscured some of the sea between the steamer and the guns. This he saw at once would produce difference of rarefaction in the air, and so occasion obstruction to the waves of sound. Frequent experiments proved this to be true. By an ingeniously contrived apparatus he demonstrated it in the theatre of the Royal Institution, and his lecture will be found in their *Proceedings*. I forget the exact date, but it must be in 1878 or 1879. I remember telling him that in Egypt I had heard the cackling of wild geese, who were flying at a considerable height straight towards me, many seconds before they were in sight, when they must have been four or five miles distant, and asked him if it did not exemplify his theory; for the air was cloudless, and the sands in all directions would be equally heated, and consequently the air homogeneous. He said that was doubtless the explanation.

J. Carrick Moore.

How far can the human voice be heard? is a question which may be further illustrated by the remark of Capt. Parry, while wintering in Melville Island in 1819–20. He says:—

"The distance at which sounds were heard in the open air, during the continuance of intense cold, was so great as constantly to afford matter of surprise to us, notwithstanding the frequency with which we had occasion to remark it. We have, for instance, often heard people distinctly conversing in a common tone of voice at the distance of a mile; and to-day I heard a man singing to himself as he walked along the beach at even a greater distance than that."

The remarkable fact here narrated is properly explained by

"the silence which reigned around us, a silence far different from that peaceable composure which characterizes the landscape of a cultivated country; it was the death-like stillness of the most dreary desolation, and the total absence of animated existence."

C. Tomlinson.

Early in the present century land in the Landes was sold "au son de la voix," that is, a man could buy for a fixed price so much land as he could make his voice sound over. See Arthur Young's 'Travels in France,' ed. by M. Betham-Edwards, 1889, p. xii, referring to Réclus, 'Géographie de la France.' Inquiry might be made about the criers on Mohammedan mosques, and of Swiss mountaineers. W. C. B.

Something upon the question of the distance covered by the human voice may be seen in the late Dr. M'Caul's 'Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties.'

Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

"Guttots Munday" (8th S. v. 227).—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday fell in 1667 (your correspondent's 1666) on February 17. February 18, therefore, was Shrove Monday. *Guttids* is an old name for Shrovetide; I find it in Holyoke's 'Dictionarie,' 1640, and an example occurs in Middleton's 'Famelie of Love,' 1608, IV. i.: "At Guttyde: Hollantyde,* or Candletyde?" The following is in the English Dialect Society's (by Mr. Darlington) 'Folk-Speech of South Cheshire,' from the border of which county Prees is but a few miles distant: "*Guttit*, Shrovetide; lit. Good tide. Guttit Tuesday is the name for Shrove Tuesday." Wilbraham, who tells us that *guttit* is "almost the only name by which Shrovetide is known among the lower orders in Cheshire," had previously proposed the same etymology ('Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire,' 1826, p. 44); but it cannot be accepted. For all the above-cited forms are corruptions of a much older word found in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum': "Fast gonge, or schroffetyde, or gowtyde." May we identify *gow* with Frisian *ia* (Old Sax. *gehan*), to confess?

According to Miss Jackson's 'Shropshire Word-Book,' which has come before me since the above was written, "Goodies-Tuesday" is the obsolescent name of Shrove Tuesday in the middle and south, and "Gutis-Tuesday" in the north or Wem district, which would include Prees. F. Adams.

February 18, 1666, was not Monday, but Sunday—Sexagesima Sunday. *Guttots* is a quite unaccountable word. Lastly, mistakes in reading old registers are so very common that, unless Jannemejayah is an expert or has the opinion of an expert, I think what he has read as "Guttots Munday" must be some form, perhaps a shortening, of the name "Sexagesima Sunday."

C. F. S. Warren, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

Your correspondent Jannemejayah at the above reference inquires what might be the meaning of a marriage in the register of Prees in Shropshire in 1666 being entered as having been celebrated upon Guttots Monday, the 18th day of February. I think that it was probably on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, as Shrove Tuesday in the Staffordshire Potteries among the potters was always known as "Guttit." The name may possibly have spread into Shropshire, and so the Monday before Shrove Tuesday may have been known as Guttit or Guttot Monday.

C. B. Jackson.

Merchant (8th S. iv. 305).—Is it not a mistake to assume that the word *merchant* was applied only to those who carried on commerce on the seas? The Old Testament says: "And they lifted up their eyes and looked, and, behold, a company of Ishmeelites came from Gilead with their camels

* Properly Hallontyde (All Saints' Day).

bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt.....Then there passed by Midianites *merchantmen*," &c. (Gen. xxxvii. 25, 28). It is very apparent that these merchants were not traders on the sea. Again, in 'Rasselas' I find the term used in connexion with those trading in caravans; and I could cite other instances. It seems to me that the application of the word *merchant* cannot be then limited only to those who traded in vessels, but must be extended to include all those who traded with foreign countries. The misapprehension regarding the word doubtless arose from the fact that formerly the great bulk of commerce was carried on in ships.

A. Montgomery Handy.

New Brighton, N.Y., U.S.

Cheney of Hackney (8th S. v. 268).—Consult Chester's 'London Marriage Licences,' edited by Foster, for marriages of some of the Cheneys of Hackney. J.

Public Library, Maidstone.

Henry V. (8th S. iv. 161, 239).—As accuracy of fact is no less desirable in 'N. & Q.' than accuracy of language, I hasten to correct an error in my article at the first reference. Unwittingly I there confounded the heroic defender of Rouen with its governor. The former was Alan Blanchard, Captain of the Commons, the latter, Sir Guy de Boutellier. The blunder, fortunately, in no way detracts from the accuracy of my argument.

J. B. S.

Manchester.

'Unfortunate Miss Bailey' (8th S. v. 285).—Col. Leake quotes, in 'Researches in Greece' (1814), the very old Romaic heroic couplet:—

Θέλεις χαρῆν καὶ τιμηθῆν καὶ ζήσειν καὶ πλουτίσειν,
καὶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου στὸν λαιμον θέλεις κατακατήσειν.

The metre of the above precisely corresponds with that of the doleful ditty entitled not 'Unfortunate Miss Bailey,' but 'Miss Bailey's Ghost,' which is to be found in Mr. John Ashton's 'Modern Street Ballads' (Chatto & Windus, 1888). The words are by George Colman.

A captain bold in Halifax who dwelt in country quarters
Seduced a maid, who hang'd herself one morning in her garters;
His wicked conscience smited him, he lost his stomach daily,
He took to drinking ratafee and thought upon Miss Bailey.
Oh, Miss Bailey! unfortunate Miss Bailey!

G. A. Sala.

The Romaic poem translated by Lord Byron is trochaic, though apparently the metre depends more on accent than on the quantity of syllables. But "A captain bold of Halifax who lived in country quarters" is iambic, and, except for the last syllable, which perhaps does not run through the whole song, it is in a metre that occurs in Chaucer and Shakspeare:—

The princess took thee prisoner and put to flight thine host. Chaucer, 'The Nine Ladies Worthie.'
And lay my arms before the legs of this sweet lass of France. Shakspeare, 'Love's Labour's Lost.'

Plautus has got the trochaic metre, that of the 'Pervigilium Veneris' and of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus:—

Alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, ambas Bacchides.

I have not found in him the metre of "A captain bold of Halifax"; but I have inspected him very hastily. E. Yardley.

Hester Hawes (8th S. v. 28).—It may be as well to point out that this lady is by Kelly styled "Hodges." If C. M. will write to me direct, stating all he knows about her, I shall, perhaps, be able to assist him. C. E. Gildersome-Dickinson.

Eden Bridge.

'L'Almanach de Gotha' and the Princess Alice (8th S. v. 269).—The omission of Princess Alice's name is not an error, but part of the system on which the work is compiled. If Mr. Young will examine carefully, he will see that under each section only the living members of a family are, as a rule, mentioned, those deceased are only inserted in case they have left living descendants who come into the same section, and then they are described as "feu," in smaller type. When I first used the 'Almanach' I was as much puzzled as Mr. Young till I found out the system.

Dr. Mair, in Debrett's 'Peerage,' goes on the same plan; and I have always thought it the one blemish in that most useful book. All peerages have their separate excellences; but, after all, Lodge's is the only one you can go to for an account of a man and his wife and their children arranged on really strict genealogical principles.

C. F. S. Warren, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

In answer to Mr. J. Young's query under the above head I beg to point out that he does not understand the scheme of the 'Almanach de Gotha.' In the case of any daughter who dies, whether she be married or unmarried, her name drops out altogether. In the case of any son who dies, his name also would drop out, unless he leaves representatives in the shape of a widow or children. Thus the name of the late Duke of Albany is retained (in smaller type however), with all details relevant to his family (in the usual type). Thus the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale under "Grande Bretagne," and the late Prince Imperial under "Bonaparte," and the unmarried daughters of the Duc de Montpensier under "Bourbon," or the little son of the late Princess Alice (who was

killed by a fall from a window) under "Hesse," are omitted. These I pick out as examples. Only one publication of the same style as the 'Almanach de Gotha' has ever put in the name of all children in their proper place, dead or living. That was the 'Almanac Généalogique,' published some years since in Copenhagen, and dedicated to the Queen of Denmark. This most useful publication (it gave genealogical details of families for the last hundred years and also noticed morganatic issue in the completest form) I regret to say did not survive its production more than two years or so. G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

Although a very useful work, the 'Almanach' is not perfect, and its omissions are sometimes puzzling Thus, under "Hamilton," the name of the present duke's mother is correctly given as Princess Marie of Baden, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Baden, by his marriage with the Archduchesse Stephanie Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon I.; but under "Baden," the reader finds mention of only one child of that marriage, viz., the Princess Josephine, who married the Prince of Hohenzollern.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Glasgow.

"DEAD AS A DOOR NAIL" (8th S. iv. 275, 316, 354).—In reading my Shakespeare I find that Jack Cade uses this adage when addressing Iden in his garden: "Come then, and thy five men, and if I do not leave you all as dead as a door nail, I pray God I may never eat grass more." Is the well-known adage taken from this; or was it a vulgar one even before Shakespeare's time? It may be borne in mind that Dickens, when using it, said: "I don't mean to say that I know, of my own knowledge, what there is particularly dead about a door-nail. I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of ironmongery in the trade."

J. STANDISH HALY.

Temple.

HOW LONG WILL A HORSE LIVE? (8th S. v. 248.)—The average age of the horse is said to be about twenty years; but undoubtedly horses sometimes live to be much older. Pliny speaks of stallions being of use, and of mares bearing, up to forty years of age; and reports of one horse that he is said to have lived to be seventy-five years old.

C. C. B.

Referring to DR. GATTY's query, I may say that I have in my possession an old coloured print of a horse and his owner standing in a park on the margin of a lake, the following inscription being underneath: "Mr. Henry Harrison of Manchester in his 76th year. Old Billy aged above 61 years." I do not know the date of the print, but should be glad to learn more about it. CHARLES DRURY.

WATTS PHILLIPS (8th S. v. 247).—His sister's biography has not come under my notice, but there is a short account of his life and death in the *Athenæum* of Dec. 12, 1874; and according to the same publication of Oct. 21, 1893, it is intended to insert his name in a forthcoming volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

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QUAINT EPITAPH (8th S. iv. 486; v. 39, 94).—With the exception of the final words in the last two lines, the version I knew as a boy is identical with that given at the first reference. It may be that we were more vulgar than others; I prefer to think we were more literal, but anyhow we wrote:

> And if you say you cannot tell,
> The Lord will cast you into hell.

I may add that within the last few days I have seen the same version in a boy's geography book.

PAUL BIERLEY.

JOHN, FIRST EARL CARYSFORT (8th S. v. 247).—Through 'The Peerage of the British Empire,' by Edmund Lodge, Norroy King of Arms, London, 1833, I find that John Joshua, first Earl of Carysfort, born Aug. 12, 1751, died April 7, 1828, was ambassador successively at the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The statement is made also in the obituary notice in the 'Annual Register,' lxx. 230.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY (8th S. v. 29, 133, 177).—In the county of Kent are dedicated to this saint the two churches Capel and Fairfield. Langdon Abbey, founded 1092, and Lesnes Abbey, 1178, both were dedicated to "St. Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury"; a leper hospital at Old Romney to "St. Stephen and St. Thomas of Canbury"; whilst a "hospitale," or pilgrims' resting-place, founded about 1261 by Archbishop Boniface at Maidstone, was dedicated to the three "Saints, Peter, Paul, and St. Thomas of Canterbury." When Archbishop Courtenay joined this endowment to All Saints' Collegiate Church, Maidstone, the south chancel of that church contained the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Many churches had a chapel or altar dedicated to the saint, *e.g.*, Ashford, Faversham, Ickham, &c.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Wingeham, near Dover.

CANOES ON THE THAMES (8th S. v. 268).—If F. J. F. goes to the Print Room, British Museum, and asks for Satirical Print No. 4705, he will find it is a portrait of 'The Isis Macaroni,' with the publication line, "Pub. by M. Darly, accor. to Act May 27, 1772 (39), Strand," and that it repre-

sents at full length a young man standing in a canoe and paddling himself with a very long paddle. He wears a close-fitting dress, decorated with frogs, or braid, and a flat cap, with ribbons tied in a large bow; his hair is fastened behind in the club affected by the Macaronies of the third quarter of the last century, about whom F. J. F. will find much curious matter in the Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum, Nos. 4520, *et seq.* F. G. S.

There is a contribution on 'Canoes in Oxford,' by CUTHBERT BEDE, 'N. & Q.,' 4th S. ix. 76, and by GENERAL RIGAUD in 6th S. ix. 198. But in 6th S. ix. 237 F. G. S. places them earlier than either, in 1772, on the authority of B.M. Satirical Print No. 4705. DR. MURRAY asks the question of their first use at 7th S. iv. 386. But his best answers were, perhaps, sent to the Scriptorium; so that F. J. F. may consult the 'New English Dictionary.' At 3rd S. i. 129 MR. EDEN WARWICK refers to the use of the term in 1494.

ED. MARSHALL.

ARMS (8th S. v. 208).—Subjective to change of tinctures, I note that these arms are by the usual works of reference given as those of a family of Aston or Hastang; the well-known coat of St. George is also approximate. Helmer or Helmeran may be, however, on record at one of the three colleges, in which case my remarks are superfluous. What is the blazon of the lion?

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

The arms inquired about are given in Papworth, under the blazon of "Per chief azure and argent, over all a lion rampant gules," to the name Aston; with the lion crowned they are the well-known arms of the St. George family.

LEO CULLETON.

DOUBLE SENSE (8th S. v. 126, 234).—K. limits what he says of the misinterpretation of the phrase "upwards of" to those who have not had more than a School Board education. The only man I ever heard seriously contend for it was an Oxford M.A., who had been a master in a grammar school. There is a curious use of the verb "to go," peculiar, I believe, to the northern counties, which comes under this head. A friend wires me: "Thanks for invitation: I go to you to-morrow." Of course, he means that he will come to me; but clear as the meaning is in this case, such a misuse of the verb is often confusing enough.

C. C. B.

MRS. W. M. THACKERAY (8th S. v. 225).—It is best to be quite accurate. An indisputable authority says "he married in 1837" (Mr. Leslie Stephen, 'Writings of W. M. Thackeray,' in 'Works,' xxiv. 330). EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NAVAL SERVICE (8th S. v. 228).—Try "Jerusalem Coffee House," Cooper's Court, Cornhill. They used to keep a copy of the registry of the Company's ships and officers, down to the fourth officers, pursers, and surgeons. I am not sure if the "Jerusalem" has not moved to another site. ONE WHO WAS IN THE SERVICE.

FROGS' CHEESE (8th S. v. 205).—In Northamptonshire "frog-cheese" is the term applied to the fungi which grow on decayed wood. Cf. Miss Baker's 'Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.' F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

This is duly entered in the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary,' as "one of the larger puff-balls when young" (Berkeley).

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

"ARTISTS' GHOSTS" (8th S. v. 227).—It is, I believe, a fact that Sir Frederic Leighton employed "ghosts" in the execution of the two famous lunettes at the South Kensington Museum.

CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

THE REV. W. H. GUNNER (8th S. v. 168, 237).—This gentleman was a member of Trinity College, Oxford (not of Exeter College, as stated at the latter reference), from which he graduated as B.A., with second-class honours in Lit. Hum., in Michaelmas Term, 1834. Most probably he held an exhibition at Trinity College founded for superannuated scholars of Winchester College by the Rev. Edward Cobden, B.D., in 1784.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

WALLIS (8th S. v. 187).—A buccaneer of this name founded the town that is now capital of British Honduras. The Spaniards, who never double consonants needlessly, spelt its name Valis. Our English pronounced this Vayliss. Then the Spaniards, who have no distinction between *v* and *b*, spelt this sound Belise, which remains the present name. E. L. G.

QUALITY COURT (8th S. v. 88, 173).—The following identifies the place, but only offers a conjectural ground for the etymology:—

"Quality-court, Chancery Lane—at 47, about ¼ of a mile on the R. from Fleet-st., leading to the Masters in Chancery's Office and to Southampton-buildings, Holborn."—Lockie's 'Topography of London,' 1810.

AYEAHR.

ENGLISH MILITARY ETIQUETTE (8th S. v. 248).—A question is put by MR. JONATHAN BOUCHIER. It may interest him to know that in 1843, some years prior to the battle of Inkerman, Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sindh, in his despatches after the battle of Meeanee, published the names of private soldiers who had distinguished themselves in that action. Sir William Napier says

this had never before been done by an English general.

"The innovation was instantly perceived and hailed by those who never served under him, and it has rendered his name dear to thousands who never saw him and never will see him," &c.—'The Conquest of Scinde,' by Major-General W. F. P. Napier (p. 323).

SCOTICUS.

Sergeant George Walters of the 49th, and Sergeant Alexander Wright of the 77th, received the Victoria Cross for brave conduct at Inkerman. In Lord Raglan's despatch, as given in the 'Annual Register,' no sergeant is mentioned. Can Hugo be quoted as a serious authority? Of course, from some points of view, the English army was conspicuous all through this war by its absence only.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

DOME (8th S. v. 166).—The late Laureate uses this word in an analogous sense, and one which I never saw before, in a reference to his old friend Miss Mary Boyle, whose death occurred on April 7, 1890, in her eightieth year:—

> When this bare dome had not begun to gleam
> Thro' youthful curls,
> And you were then a lover's fairy dream,
> His girl of girls.
> 'Demeter, and other Poems.'

It was sometimes applied to the "chapel," or printer's workshop, in early times. Of this there is the following illustration in 'Marmion':—

> For Eustace much had pored
> Upon a huge romantic tome,
> In the hall-window of his home,
> Imprinted at the antique dome
> Of Caxton or De Worde.
> Canto iv. stanza iii.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"THIRTY DAYS HATH SEPTEMBER" (8th S. iii. 245, 475; iv. 77).—At the last reference MR. BIRKBECK TERRY quotes a version said to be from "a MS. of the sixteenth century (? 1555) and may be a year or two earlier." This conjectural year 1555 is the very certain date of a book published at Salamanca—viz., Nuñez de Guzman's 'Refranes o Proverbios'—in which at fol. 126 appears the following:—

> Treynta trae Noviembre,
> Abril y Iunio y Setiembre,
> Veynte y ocho trae vno,
> Los otros a treynta y vno.

A similar jingle is probably old in the speech of every Christian country. F. ADAMS.

'ICON BASILIKE' (8th S. v. 247).—I have an original edition of the following:—

The Works of King Charles the Martyr, with a Collection of Declarations, Treaties, and other Principal Passages concerning the Differences betwixt K. Ch. I. and his two Houses of Parliament. London, printed by James Fisher for R. Royston, Bookseller to his most Sacred Majesty, MDCLXII.

The first volume has a frontispiece of the royal arms engraved by Hollar, and another engraving with medallion portrait of "K. Ch. I. Hertochs *fecit*." CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

ST. OSWYTH (8th S. v. 49, 78, 156, 257).—I think it is certain that St. Osyth was one of the three daughters of Frithewald, a sub-king of Surrey (not improbably a son of Cuthred of Wessex). Her mother was Wilburh, daughter of the grand but savage old pagan Penda, King of Mercia; she and her sisters, St. Edith (or Eadgyth) and St. Eadburh, are all said to have been born at Quarrendon, near Aylesbury. She is said by Leland to have been educated at Ellesborough, by her aunt Edburga, it is said, though a canon of St. Osyth quoted by Leland gives the aunt's name as Editha. I have never met with either of the two names among the daughters of Penda. Eadburga, one of the wives of Wulfhere, St. Osyth's mother's brother, is said in the 'History of St. Peter's, Gloucester,' to have been second abbess of the Gloucester nunnery; perhaps she had the religious school at Eddlesborough.

St. Osyth was betrothed or married to Sigehere of the East Saxons, probably before he came to the throne, for the 'Annals of Colchester' say she was dedicated to God in 654 by Hecca and Baldewyn, bishops of the Oriental Saxons. Who these bishops were I know not. Cedd was bishop of the Oriental Saxons about 656. St. Osyth could hardly have been mother of Sigehere's son Offa, for Offa is said to have married St. Osyth's aunt Cyneswith. The relationships are somewhat perplexing. That Sigehere (king 665) gave her Chiche and that St. Osyth there founded a religious community seems well established. The generally accepted story that St. Osyth was beheaded in a Danish inroad can hardly be substantiated. That she carried her head in her hands three furlongs to the church, and that a fountain sprang up on the spot where the decapitated lady dropped the head, bring other difficulties than chronological ones. I think, from what we know of the period of the Danish inroads, we must suppose that there was a later abbess Osyth of Chiche, and that she was the one beheaded. The Canon of Colchester, "Ver" (son of Earl Alberic de Vere, I fancy), says that on some inroad of pirates the body of St. Osyth was piously carried to her old home at Aylesbury. Here, tradition says, she lay forty-six years, when the coffin was restored to Chiche. Long after, Ælfward, Bishop of London, dared, tradition says, to open the saint's coffin, and was smitten with leprosy. T. W.

Aston Clinton.

MR. FERET questions my description of this personage as "the virgin martyr." I must ask

him, therefore, to look at the 'Acta Sanctorum.' The anonymous author of her life copied into that collection begins his account with the words: "Beata Ositha, virgo et martyr..." She is styled *virgo* because, notwithstanding her marriage to King Sighere, she preserved her virginity, partly by her own artifice, partly by divine intervention. So, too, Camden, in his 'Britannia,' calls her "regia illa virgo Ositha." The old French calendar printed by Hampson ('Med. Ævi Kalendarium,' i. 470) has the following entry: "October 7—Seinte Osithe uirgine." F. ADAMS.

The following references will supply many particulars concerning "good St. Osyth":—Barrett's Illustrated Guides, Eastern Counties, No. 3, 'Round St. Osyth,' by C. R. B. Barrett (1893); 'The St. Osyth Guide, Life, Martyrdom, and Miracles of St. Osyth,' by G. Biddell (1893); and the chapter written by myself on St. Osyth's Priory in 'Bygone Essex,' pp. 62-73 (1892).

JOHN T. PAGE.

5, Capel Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.

A VISIT TO STANTON HARCOURT (8th S. iv. 142, 211; v. 253).—I must apologize to MR. PICKFORD and to DR. BREWER, for questioning the severe accuracy of the former, and for giving trouble to the latter; but I must confess that the "of course" in DR. BREWER'S last communication is too much a matter of controversy for the discreet pages of 'N. & Q.' It is consoling to think that Gay's ballad on the incident which Pope exploited and Lady Mary scoffed at caused raptures in the tender heart of Sophia Primrose.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

I have in my possession a book-plate with arms of Harcourt: two bars on an oval shield; above, an earl's coronet (no supporters and no motto); and below, "William, Earl of Harcourt," not Earl Harcourt, as all the peerages have it. The book in which it is, Stanhope's 'Letters on Greece,' was published in 1824. B. A. COCHRANE.

Common Room, Lincoln's Inn.

SIR JAMES CRAUFURD (8th S. v. 129, 293).—It would seem that the above personage, regarding whom MR. C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON supplies an interesting note, is not the Sir James Crawford, British Minister at Hamburg, of whom particulars were desired. MR. DICKINSON'S man died, he says, in 1839. The minister at Hamburg is described in the 'Black Book,' published in 1820, p. 31, as "dead." It is added that his "pension of 1,000*l.* is continued to his family." The Sir James Crawford in whom I am interested is the man who plays so important a part in history as minister at Hamburg in 1798, where, contrary to the law of nations, he arrested on neutral territory General Napper Tandy, an Irish rebel, put him in irons, and sent him to Ireland to stand his trial. The complications to which this high-handed proceeding led are fully set forth in my 'Secret Service under Pitt.' Can MR. DICKINSON show that both Crawfords are identical? A line to the F. O. would probably settle the point.

W. J. FITZPATRICK.

TROCADÉRO (8th S. v. 248).—This name contains a reference to the siege of Cadiz by the French in 1823. In France the name was first given to a garden and children's playground at St. Cloud. Subsequently it was applied to the high ground on the bank of the Seine where the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was held. The word means exchange; from the Spanish verb *trocar*, to exchange, barter, &c. Cf. English *truck*, French *troquer*, &c. The stress is on the *é*. PATRICK MAXWELL.

Bath.

LITTLE NELL'S JOURNEY ACROSS ENGLAND (8th S. v. 189, 236).—I regret much to have omitted in my reply MR. PICKFORD'S reference to 'Tong Church,' 6th S. vi. 492. CELER ET AUDAX.

TWO COMET QUERIES (8th S. iv. 488, 538; v. 117, 173, 195, 293).—E. L. G. writes: "If it answered to a period of 33·25 years, it would be far from one of 33·26." This is similar to saying, in speaking of the letters of the alphabet, that such a one, being *m*, is far from *n*. An alteration of 0.01 or even 0·02 of a year in the length of period of the meteoric orbit would not much affect the question, when the slow motion of Uranus is taken into account; and so far from Le Verrier's theory of the comparatively recent introduction of the Leonid meteors into the solar system by the attraction of that planet being "plainly exploded," it still holds the ground, though, of course, it does not pretend to fix the exact date further than being in the second century of our era. The Chinese allusions to "great agitations of the stars" in the years B.C. 133 to 129, mentioned by E. L. G., may, as no time of year is stated, refer to the Perseids, or August meteors, rather than to those of November.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

PARISH EKE-NAMES (8th S. iii. 46, 132, 251; iv. 34, 335; v. 272).—In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for 1884-5 there are two papers by Miss Rose Kingsley (charmingly illustrated) descriptive of a tour round "Shakespeare's country," including most of the villages mentioned in the old rhyme quoted by MR. HOOPER at the last reference. Miss Kingsley finds or imagines some reason for the epithets bestowed on these places. For instance, she attributes the name "Drunken" Bidford to the fact that Norton, the brewer of that place, kept a super-excellent tap; that of "Dancing" Marston to its having been the headquar-

ters of a famous company of morris-dancers (still remembered); that of "Beggarly" Broom to its being a wretched and tumble-down sort of place; and so on. As a matter of fact, however, my experience of rustic humour would go to show that such place nicknames as these are often purely fanciful, or at best accidental, suggested by some bit of local spite or some trivial incident, and are not to be taken as by any means characteristic of the places they are applied to. The same may be said of proverbs relating to particular places, such as, "There are more —— in Hose than honest folks in Long Clawson." This is a very pretty stroke of wit for Beanshire (commonly called Leicestershire), but though I know both these villages well, I never heard of anything to justify the slur thus cast upon the chastity of the one or the honesty of the other. C. C. B.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

James and William Tassie: a Biographical and Critical Sketch. With a Catalogue of their Portrait Medallions of Modern Personages. By John M. Gray. (Edinburgh, Patterson.)

THE names of the Tassies are well known to collectors; but outside that very limited world they have been forgotten. It is well that Mr. Gray should have saved their names from that oblivion which so soon enshrouds all but the very great or the very fortunate. They were men of note in their day. Each of them, but especially James Tassie, was a true artist. It seems that his first idea was to copy ancient gems in a glass paste, of which he was the inventor. Some of these are of extreme beauty, and for all purposes of antiquarian research are as serviceable as the originals. He soon, however, went beyond this, and produced portrait glass gems of men of his own day. Through his labours we possess portraits of eminent men of the eighteenth century whose likenesses would otherwise have been lost to us. Mr. Gray has added to his work a catalogue of nearly five hundred of these gems, and it is pretty certain that his list is not complete. Unfortunately, the Tassies did not in every case give the names to their portraits, so that some of the most interesting of them must at present be classed among the unknown. We hope and believe that the present work will lead to the identification of some of the heads that are at present unidentified.

The elder Tassie was a native of Pollockshaws, near Glasgow. The story goes that the Tassies were an Italian family, who had fled from Italy as refugees for the sake of their religious beliefs, and settled as tanners and glovers on the banks of the Cart. We do not know whether there is such evidence of this as would satisfy a critical antiquary; but it is in itself by no means improbable. We know that there was a continual stream of Protestants flowing northward from the middle of the sixteenth century almost to the time of the breaking out of the French Revolution. We also know that the Italians and the Spaniards were in those days regarded as most cunning workers in leather. This is just one of the subjects which the Huguenot Society should endeavour to clear up. There are many eminent Englishmen of the past and the present who have the blood of these refugees in their veins. It is much to be desired that their pedigrees should be authenticated. It is the strongest and the best who fly their country when the state becomes oppressive to the conscience. Notable families exist and flourish in various parts of the Continent—MacMahon, Macdonald, and Teaf, for example—whose forefathers have fled from Ireland that they might practice the old worship. The directory of any Dutch or Belgian town furnishes Scotch, Irish, and English names in a far greater abundance than trade or pleasure will account for. Each case must stand on its own merits; but there is little doubt that the founders of many of these families were emigrants *causâ religionis*.

Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen to America. Select Narratives from 'The Principal Navigations' of Hakluyt. Edited by John Payne. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. PAYNE is possessed with the modern unreasoning prejudice against folios. He loves old Hakluyt, but cannot bear the form in which he produced what he had got to tell. We do not agree with Mr. Payne on the matter, but shall not try to convert him. In fact, we are rather glad than otherwise that on this occasion he has trod the path of error, for we conceive this to be the reason why he has reprinted in a handy form these narratives of the voyages of Hawkins, Frobisher, and Drake. To have given us the reprint only would have been much to be thankful for; but he has gone further, and furnished a copious introduction of some fifty pages, in which he sketches the outlines of marine discovery from the days when the New World burst on the eyes of astonished Europe to the times of our own great seamen, who brought over much of North America to the English race. We know no book or essay, large or small, which gives so complete a picture. Mr. Payne is not only acquainted with the English authorities on the subject, but knows what the writers of Italy, Spain, and France have to tell. One lays down his introduction with very mingled feelings. We cannot but be proud of our own daring adventurers, who braved the terrors of unknown seas in frail barks in which a landsman would shrink from crossing over to Ireland on a breezy day; but there is another view to take on the subject. Not only were the natives cruelly ill-used by all those, of whatever nationality, who came in contact with them, but the whole business was carried on with a reckless disregard for human life which it is painful to think of. From first to last the French and English adventurers were little better than pirates. The religious feuds consequent on the Reformation had very much to do with this; the greed for gold and silver perhaps even more. It is, however, a dark stain on the memories of brave and noble souls, who were evidently moved by a deep sense of religion, that they should have done their work in a manner which, in some cases, was absolutely revolting to every form of moral faculty.

Mr Payne has not found it needful to give an index. For this we are sorry. It is a defect in a book otherwise almost perfectly edited.

Acts of the Privy Council of England. New Series. Vol. VII. A.D. 1558-1570. Edited by John Roche Dasent. (Stationery Office.)

MR. DASENT proceeds in his great undertaking with a rapidity which is truly admirable, as he in no degree sacrifices thoroughness to speed. We wish the materials with which he has had to deal were of a more perfect and less confusing character. The Elizabethan Privy Council records are now in a very disjointed condition. Whether they were ever kept with regularity may be questioned, but it is certain that, either from design or carelessness, much that once existed has disappeared. In Mr. Dasent's interesting preface we have an exact account of the manuscripts, and are thus enabled in

some measure to picture how great must have been the labour of bringing order out of chaos.

Though Elizabeth never assumed the title of Supreme Head of the Church, which had been borne by her father in his latter years and by her brother Edward, she regarded herself as bound to exercise all the ecclesiastical authority which they had claimed. It does not seem by any means certain why she refused the title. Probably she felt that as a woman it would draw forth strong protests not only from the Catholic party, but from many of the Puritans also, whom she was anxious to conciliate.

To the ecclesiastical historian the earlier part of the volume will prove of extreme interest, as it includes those eventful years in which Protestantism was finally established in this country. Elizabeth had to face many dangers, but in one thing she was most fortunate. Cardinal Pole, whom Mr. Dasent calls the evil genius of Mary's reign, died within a few hours of his royal mistress. Had he lived and been in vigorous health it is certain that Elizabeth would have been unable to carry out her ecclesiastical changes without a severe struggle, which, judging by the past and the future, would almost certainly have led to civil war. Even when dead the Cardinal seems to have been regarded as in some sort an enemy still of the new queen, for the Bishops of Worcester (Pate) and St. Asaph (Goldwell) felt it needful to procure the royal assent ere they ventured to attend their Primate's funeral.

Though ecclesiastical affairs for a time overshadow all others, yet we come on many noteworthy illustrations of social life. It was, as is well known, a common practice to open the prisons, granting free pardons at the coronation. There were manifest evils in this, one of which was that people used to commit the most daring robberies under the expectation of getting off scot-free. The Queen had no intention of permitting her coronation to be an excuse for violence and terrorism, and promptly issued a proclamation warning the criminal portion of her subjects of her firm determination on the matter. This volume contains many entries relating to the drama, some of which are new to us.

Christian Creeds and Confessions. By G. A. Gumlich, D.D. (F. Norgate & Co.)

PROF. GUMLICH'S little manual of Church doctrines, which has been translated by Mr. L. A. Wheatley, will be found useful by those who wish to obtain a correct and concise account of the differences which divide the Churches of Christendom. Beginning with a brief synopsis of the creeds and symbolical books that belong to the three great branches of the Catholic Church, the Greek, the Roman, and the Anglican, he goes on to give a succinct but clear *résumé* of the peculiar tenets distinctive of the various sects which have at different times seceded from the Church. All this he does with scrupulous impartiality from the objective standpoint of the historian. The translator has added a few supplementary notes where they seemed necessary.

Man, the Primeval Savage: his Haunts and Relics. By Worthington G. Smith. (Stanford.)

MR. SMITH is known as a zealous and indefatigable member of the Anthropological Society. His present work gives an account of valuable and remarkable discoveries, the result of personal investigations, at Caddington, near Dunstable. His personal record of exploration is very interesting. The information he gives concerning discoveries long before the publication of the great work of M. Boucher de Perthes is very useful, and the illustrations of flint instruments with which the work is supplied will commend it further to students. The introductory chapter, with its attempt to reconstitute the life of palæolithic man, may be read by the general public, and the entire work is full of sound information and sane conjecture.

The Raiders: being some Passages in the Life of John Faa, Lord and Earl of Little Egypt. By S. R. Crockett. (Fisher Unwin.)

WE do not, as a rule, notice works of fiction; but the exceptions are of the class which Mr. Crockett writes. This book is full of life, local knowledge, and local feeling; and though the characters flitting across the canvas are not the subject of an historical biography, they are eminently true to history. Apart from the delightful dialect which Mr. Crockett uses so deftly, there are many glimpses into Scottish customs and beliefs which we cannot but believe are genuine collections from the folk. We do not remember to have noted as Scottish folk-lore the singular gipsy method of protecting an empty house which is recorded on p. 148, and it is noteworthy that the willow wand, peeled white, which leant against the door flap, is to be met with among people supposed to be on a lower level of culture than Scottish gipsies. The supposed death of little Marion by "the dread arm of the water kelpie" is a wonderfully touching incident, and serves to throw in relief one of the most picturesque and natural characters in the book; while the Faa's curse and the threat of the Loathly Beasts, occurring at a moment of thrilling interest, show the author's power in weaving into his narrative those surviving relics of a life older, perhaps, than Scotland itself. We shall not deal with the story, except to say that it is worthy of the countryman of Louis Stevenson and of a pupil of the great master of Scottish romance himself. We like the simple, bold language; the stirring events following so closely, but so naturally, one upon the other; the touching delightfulness of May Mischief; and the powerful secrecy of Silver Sand. There must be a wonderful storehouse of romantic legend-giving scenes and surroundings in Scotland for the production of such books as this after all that has gone before it, for we can detect nothing but purely genuine work.

MR. DAVID NUTT, of the Strand, writes to say that the 'Dictionary of Folk-lore,' the first volume of which was last week noticed, is issued at the expense of his firm, and not at that of the Folk-Lore Society, and that Mrs. Gomme's 'English Singing Games,' though on the verge of publication, has not yet appeared.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

M. EASON (Scarborough).—We do not answer questions otherwise than through our columns.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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